

THE WEEK IN WASHINGTON.

Minor Matters of Interest in the Capital City.

SUNDAY, SEPT. 24 .- Prof. Chakravarti, a Brahmin of the highest caste, honored the Washington Theosophical Society with a lecture on listened to him, and the event was the most important that has occurred for some time in theosophical circles.

MONDAY, SEPT. 25 .- The report on the proposition to strengthen the Long Bridge by ad- | thereby renewing the fires of elequence. ditional piling is still before the Secretary of War. He has had several conferences with the representatives of the railroad company, but to-day postponed final action on the matter. It is understood that he does not regard operate to increase the danger from high water by obstructing the outflow. The probsanction the proposition.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 26 .- Vice-President Stevenson left for Allentown, Pa., where he will spend to-morrow, along with other persons, as the guest of ex-Gov. Black. The agreement under which the debate in the Senate it, goes, as he says, simply for a day of recreation .- The 19th annual Convention of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of the District opened at the Congregational Church. Mrs. La Fetra, after a continuous service of chair, resigns. During the past year two new auxiliaries have been organized, with a membership of more than 600. Interesting hours were spent in bearing words of encour-

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 27 .- The W. C. T. U. con-Auditor, Miss Lizzie Kessler. Delegates to the National Convention, Mrs. S. D. La Fetra and Mrs. E. Cohen; Alternates, Mrs. Smith and Mrs. Williams.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 28 .- Senator Pettigrew in-Boyd Jones, of Evansville, Wis., who was killed in the wreck of the Ford's Theater building. This is the first bill of its kind to be introduced in the Senate, --- Director-General George R. Davis, of the Word's Fair, is | whatever his politics. in the city for the purpose of inducing the President and Mrs. Cleveland to attend the Fair before it closes. He called at the White House this morning. He thinks that inasmuch as the President had opened the fair, it

worth, Wm. E. Covert, Geo. W. Dant, and Francis Sasse, indicted for manslaughter in the Ford's Theater disaster, was called in the Criminal Court, Judge McComes, this mornthe United States. The plea of not guilty to the new indictment was withdrawn, and a demurrer similar to that filed to the former his argument contended that the indictment did not set out any specific and sole duties of any one of these defendants, and this, in view of the decision of the Court, makes the Patent Office building was finished, and now all are arranged in their new quarters in the Union Building. Much care was required in pending before courts. The vacated space in the model-halls will be occupied by branches of the Land Office, and also for the storage of valuable Government records. The first action in the transfer from these rented buildings was taken to-day, when the removal of the Division of Accounts of the General Land Office from the Barber Building, at Eleventh and G streets, was com-

SATURDAY, SEPT. 30.—It appears that the New York and New Jersey bridge bill is likely to encounter difficulties in the Senate Committee on Commerce unless it is materially modified. The committee held a meeting to-day, but took no action. Ex-Congressman Phil Thompson, of Kentucky, appeared before the committee and made a statement orging the necessity of as early action by the Senate as possible, so that the work could begin in construction without undue delay. The committee is divided as to what is best to be done, the sticking point being certain provisions of the bill permitting discretionary power to a New Baltimore, has filed a suit against Commissioner of Patents Seymour, the Rogers Typographic Co. and Jacob S. Shuckers. The cided by the Patent Office against the Mergenthaler people. In their bill the complainants allege that the Examiners have confounded the specific improvements made by Mergenthaler with certain time-honored methods of spacing by the use of quoins and wedges, and it is asserted that Mergenthaler's claim is novel and patentable if limited to the ness. specific combination described in his application. The complainant company pray the Mergenthaler.

CHAT OF THE CORRIDORS.

Notwithstanding the pressing needs of the moment, or rather the critical situation, there is a wholesale desertion of the Capitol by a large number of Congressmen, both Democrats and Republicans. Last week at one time both leaders of Congress were absent, probably taking advantage of the fact that nothing was being done that could possibly demand their presence. The end is not yet, by any means; and though the people may grow impatient, that is all they can do.

** * Senator Blackburn is another public man who has a double. The gentleman who acts in this capacity is Capt. S. T. Hamilton, U. S. A. (retired). The other day the Captain was at the Capitol. Everywhere he went he was greeted as "Senator." He was kept busy telling people he was not Senator but Captain. The Captain tells of his experience at Ocean to a Lincoln club called the "Wideawakes," City. He said that there even the barber who shaved bim took him for Senator Blackburn. Jocularly, the Senator on seeing him addressed the Captain as himself, and the two had a hearty laugh over the resemblance. Capt. Hamilton was formerly United States Recruiting officer at Baltimore.

neatly pasted on cardboard for easy reading and handy reference. These he handed up, one after another, for the Senator to read and comment on. When the silver orator would lag in his comments on one clipping, his mind-reading lieutenant would slip another into his hand, the truth of theosophy. Over 1,600 persons | never failing to pass up the one which either fitted into the train of thought which the able gentleman from Nevada was following or furnished an admirable continuation thereof,

A good many members of Congress, e perially the Southern Senators and Representatives, are anxious to get away to their homes, consethe project favorably. The engineer officers | quently there is talk once more of a Congres- | War Claims Committee, and would no doubt express the opinion that the introduction of sional recess. This recess is, of course, conextra piles and the proposed repairs would ditional upon the repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman law. The House will abilities are that the Secretary will refuse to very gladly cease business for awhile, after its passage of the Federal elections repeal bill. But if the Senate has not passed the silver repeal bill by that time, the House may not take a recess at all, and if it does it can be for only three days. As for the Southern is now proceeding leaves things in such shape | Congressmen, their desire grows principally that the presiding officer can easily getaway, out of the fact that individual members are and the Vice-President, taking advantage of vitally interested in the local campaigns in their respective States.

Washington society, bidding fair to rival the and York. more than eight years in the President's days of "befo' de war." Not since that time has the South been so prominent in politics, and in Washington that means a lack of promiagement and counsel from various pastors of be the balls given by the Southern women this the city and the annual address of the Presi- | Winter, and Southern supremacy will be vannted in the drawing-room as well as in the halls of Congress. As for the ladies of the Cabinet, come to the conclusion that numerous "small and earlies," with cosy luncheous and handsome dinner-parties, will be the approved order of official things this season. The official Monday, Wednesday, and Friday afternoon public troduced a bill appropriating \$15,000 for the receptions at the White House have been disrelief of Mrs. Ella L. Jones, the widow of J. | continued for the present at least, to the disappointment of many tourist and excursion and transient guests, principally, who always make it part of their visit to see the President,

this Winter, too, by others than Southern statesmen. Senator Murphy, of New York, has was only fit and proper that he should close it. | leased the handsome house on Farragut Square FRIDAY, SEPT. 29.-The case of Fred C. Ains- | where the late Senator Stanford entertained so sumptuously, and there the New York man will dispense great social honors. New York Senators, with the exception of Evarts, have ing. Messrs. Perry and Davis appeared for not been prominent in Washington society of the defense, and District Attorney Birney late years, whatever they may have been in and Assistant District Attorney Taggart for polities. Senator Conkling before his separation from his wife, used to be quite a social figure, but in the later years of his service indictment was again filed. Mr. Davis in he lived in two rooms and was practically a social recluse. Senator Platt was here too short and placed in position. The statue, which is a time to make any impression on the social world, even if he desired to do so. Neither indictment defective and incapable of calling | Elbridge Gerry Lapham nor Warner Miller. any citizen to answer .- To-day the removal | who came after Platt and Conkling, had the of all the models from the model-halls of the social gift, and both were practically unknown any sort. It occurred just in the midst of war for other reasons. There were 939 desertions in the society of the Capital, Senator Hiscock, while he gave dinner parties and theater the transfer, as the cases are made of iron parties, lived at an up-town hotel, and did not and glass, and the patents are invaluable, swing very far around the circle. Senator being frequently used as exhibits in cases Hill retired to his bachelor shell soon after coming here, and caring nothing for society lives comfortabty at a hotel. But it is expected that Senator Murphy will do much to restore the traditions of hospitality for which the Senators from the Empire State were once

One of the strangest characters to be seen about the Capitol is an old woman of the genus crank. She makes herself entirely at home and to the casual observer appears to be an employe. She is well advanced in years, but wears her hair in curly ringlets about her wrinkled features, and the effect is very grotesque. She wanders bareheaded about the building, greeting with a simpering manner every one she meets. She speaks in a piping, childish tone, and is very voluble. Sometimes she sits at a window in one of the corridors for hours at a time, speaking to every one passing her way as York City Board .- Phil T. Dodge, Presi- if she had known them for years. If one of dent of the Mergenthaler Linotype Co., of these stops to talk with her she is eager for conversation and tells some marvelous tales. What may be her motive in frequenting the contest is over the original invention of the | Capitol no one knows. Those who should typesetting machine, which has been de | know state that she is not on the pay-roll in any capacity, and she does not ask aid in any way. Where she comes from to the Capitol and where she goes when it closes is a mystery, but as she appears entirely harmless no one interferes with her or demands to know her busi-

Considerable interest is attached to a colleccourt to adjudge that they are entitled to re- | tion of Abraham Lincoln relics that have just ceive a patent for the specific invention of | been placed in house No. 516 Tenth street n. w., where the martyred President breathed his last. The Memorial Association of the District of Columbia, whose primary object is the marking and preserving of certain noteworthy nonses of the Capital, was incorporated March 18, 1892, 18 members being appointed by a resolution in Congress by the President, Vice-President and Speaker of the House. The first work was to endeavor through act of Congress to buy the house in which Lincoln died. Failing in this they leased the house for a year by personal subscription. Capt. O. H. Oldroyd is the owner of the collection of 2,500 relics which have been distributed throughout the house. Among them are furniture from Lincoln's home. Lincoln's manuscripts, a series of pictures, statues, a library, containing almost every work written about Lincoln, and campaign literature of 1860. Capt. Oldroyd's collection was begun in 1860 at Mount Vernon, O. The Captain was an agent in charge of the newsstand at the depot in that city. He belonged The badge of membership of this organization, which was given to him, is the nucleus of his now large collection.

Most men would be very much pleased to be of such youthful appearance at his age as Comptroller Eckels, but to that gentleman it is sometimes the cause of much annoyance. The Senator Stewart had an able assistant in the Comptroller expressed himself the other day as series of time-killing, legislation-impending very glad indeed to get back to Washington, harangues which he dealt out to the few Sen- where people are used to his looks. It was in ators whom he could force to remain in their Milwaukee that Mr. Eckels arrived, after seats during their delivery. When the Nevada ordering rooms in advance, at a hotel. When Senator took the floor any day his Secretary | he placed his name on the register, with Washwould slide into the Senator's-his chief's- ington, D. C., after it, the clerk swung the book chair with an armful of newspaper clippings, around, looked at the name, and then at Mr.

Comptroller Eckels who had ordered the rooms," Mr. Eckels said nothing, although he felt as if he ought to apologize to that clerk for disappointing him. When the Comptroller, about to leave, shortly afterward, reached the cashier's window he asked the young lady the amount of his bill. "What room, please?" Parlor O." "Why, that is Mr. Eckles's room. I thought I'd get a chance to see what he looked ike when he came to pay his bill, for I haven't seen him since he entered the house." "I hadn't been in the house half an hour," said Mr. Eckels, "before three reporters mistook me for a messenger-boy, and wanted to know when Mr. Eckels would come back to his room, and now that handsome young lady cashier is disappointed because she did not see Mr. Eckels."

WAR CLAIMS.

Sums Congress Has Been and Will be Asked to Appropriate in Settlement.

West Virginia, western Maryland, northern Virginia, and southern Pennsylvania are intensely interested in the liquidation of claims, both municipal and private, which have grown out of the war.

Mr. McKaig is the one most active in this matter among the Maryland Representatives, because his district, in the western part of the State, was most affected by the invasion of rebel forces during the war.

During the last Congress he introduced bills for private claims to the amount of \$20,000, and three claims growing out of the Jubal A. Early raid, one by the city of Frederick for \$200,000, and one by Hagerstown for \$30,000, and one of \$1,500 by Middletown. Although these claims had been reported favorably by the have received favorable consideration in the President Harrison's proclamation on the subject precluded their settlement.

Last week, however, Mr. Beltzhoover, of Pennsylvania, succeeded in having reported favorably by the War Claims Committee his bill southern Pennsylvania, which failed of passage

Mr. Beltzhoover's bill authorizes the payment of the above sum to residents of Pennsylvania as adjudicated and liquidated by that General Assembly of the State, approved in 1871. The Counties which suffered most from the effects of the war were Adams, Bedford, Cum-This season will be an especially gay one in | berland, Franklin, Fulton, Perry, Somerset,

It is claimed that these Counties, as well as the State-at-large, were loyal to the Union; that they supplied a full quota of troops for their defense; that these troops were withnence in society also. Many and brilliant will drawn for the support of the General Govern- traveling expenses of officers under orders is should be absolutely necessary to decide the and attack by the enemy.

These Pennsylvania war claims grew out of three expeditions into that State-in 1862 by Gen. Stuart, in 1863 by Gen. Lee, and in 1864 men, with six guns, crossed the Potomae and advanced upon Chambersburg, the County- Board. seat of Franklin County. The town was invested by the eatire commands of Johnston and people for \$100,000 in gold or \$500,000 in Govpeople, and the town was burned by the Conoccurred July 30, 1864, and resulted in a loss | she will be completely overhauled. which was estimated by commissions appointed by two acts of Assembly of Pennsylvania of There will be some royal entertaining done 1868 and 1871. The most expensive raid to Pennsylvanians was the raid of 1864 by Gen. Early. Stuart's raid, in 1862, amounted to

> FREEDOM ON HIGH. How the Lady of the Capitol was Placed on Her Lofty Pedestal.

How many visitors to Washington ever thought of how the immense statue of Freedom (not the Goddess of Liberty, as she is often erroneously called) was raised to the hight of 300 feet at which she now stands? This question can be answered by a word. A derrick was the medium by which the heavy masses of metal were carried above the dome 19 feet six inches in hight, and weighs 985

The raising of the statue to its place on the dome was accomplished without accident of point of great excitement, which added to the mpressiveness of the occasion.

The figure was placed with face toward the of the time. east, because that was the direction in which the building was built to face, though the city has built up chiefly toward the west.

The head and shoulders were placed in posispecial order from the War Department, Salutes from all the forts about Washington to on the Hill, were one of the features of this of respect for the material symbol of the principle upon which our Government is based. In his report Thomas U. Walter, then Archi-

tect of the Capitol, says of this event: "Precisely at 12 m., on the aforesaid 2d day of December, 1863, the crowning feature of the statue was started from the ground in front of the Capitol by means of a steam hoisting apparatus, which has been successfully used in the construction of the entire dome, and in 20 minutes it reached the hight of 300 feet, when

Friend

Wishes to speak through the Register of the beneficial results he has received from a regular use of Ayer's Pills. He says: "I was feeling sick and tired and my stomach seemed all out of order. I tried a number of remedies, but none seemed to give me relief until I was induced to try the old reliable Ayer's Pills. I have taken only one box, but I feel like a new man. I think they are the most pleasant and easy to take of anything I ever used, being so finely sugar-coated that even a child will take them. I urge upon all who are

In Need of a laxative to try Ayer's Pills." -

Boothbay (Me.), Register. "Between the ages of five and fifteen, I was troubled with a kind of saltrheum, or eruption, chiefly confined to the legs, and especially to the bend of the knee above the calf. Here, running sores formed which would scab over, but would break immediately on moving the leg. My mother tried everything she could think of, but all was without avail. Although a child, I read in the papers about the beneficial effects of Ayer's Pills, and persuaded my mother to let me try them. With no great faith in the result, she procured

and I began to use them, and soon noticed an improvement. Encouraged by this, I kept on till I took two boxes, when the sores disappeared and have never troubled me since."-H. Chipman, Real Estate Agent, Roanoke, Va.

"I suffered for years from stomach and kidney troubles, causing very severe pains in various parts of the body. None of the remedies I tried afforded me any relief until I began taking Ayer's Pills, and was cured."-Wm. Goddard, Notary Public, Five Lakes, Mich.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by Druggists Everywhere.

Every Dose Effective

Eckels. "Oh," said he, with the most palpable | it was moved to its place and firmly attached disgust in his voice, "we thought it was to the remaining portion of the figure. As soon as it was properly adjusted the American flag was unfurled over its head and the National salute was fired, in accordance with the foregoing program of Gen. Augur.

> loyal heart." This statue stands as firmly as the rockribbed hills. On the inside, from the head to the foot, there is a perfect mass of bolts and iron bars and braces, extending down into the dome and bolted fast. Nothing can shake the figure of Freedom. Many a mighty gale has howled about her. Her head has been in the thunder clouds and the lightning's shafts have shattered on her brow with a clash sounding through every arch and echoing wall of the vast building.

There has been some talk of turning her around, yet this would be an expensive and difficult task, and since the city has grown eastward as well as westward an attempt to make a change in her position would probably be very earnestly resisted.

Doubtless Freedom will look into the face of the rising sun, without a blink of her bronze eye, for all time.

SENATOR JONES'S COMPROMISE. The compromise silver measure which Senator Jones, of Arkansas, has been preparing was last week introduced in the Senate. A commission of three Senators, three Representatives and three outsiders is charged with an examination into the financial and monetary condition of the Government and people of the United States, with a view to devising means for the betterment thereof, and is given full jurisdiction. It is charged to specially examine and report upon, by one or more bills,

the following subjects: The full or partial remonetization of silver and a proper ratio between it and gold; revision of legal tender laws to prevent discrimination between various descriptions of money, State bank tax repeal with necessary restric-House, the condition of the Treasury and tions, the cause of the present paralysis of trade and the necessity of legislation to prevent National banks from abusing their power.

The second section of the resolution directs the Secretary of the Treasury to set apart and retain in the Treasury so much of the silver for the payment of \$3,447,945.94 to residents of bullion now in the Treasury as will be necessarv to redeem the outstanding Treasury notes in compliance with the terms of the act of July 14, 1890, and provides that the remainder of the bullion shall be set apart to be coined, and the Secretary is required to coin it at the rate State under the provisions of an act of the of not less than 4,000,000 standard silver dollars per month.

Read "Better than a Pension" on page 3. ARMY AND NAVY.

Secretary Lamont has given instructions that there must be no deficiency in the ap ropriation for mileage in the army this year. He ment. If it were shown when the time came holds that the \$160,000 yearly appropriated for | that the votes of the other missing Senators | bill was taken up. ment, and hence arose the liability to incursion | sufficient, and has instructed Department Com- passage of the repeal bill, it would be well manders to keep within a certain limit.

The old warship Alert has arrived at San Francisco after a three years' cruise in Asiatic waters. Extensive repairs will be necessary to | man in voting against the seating of Lee Manwas elected President. Other officers: Cor.
Sec. Mrs. S. M. Hartsock; Rec. Sec., Mrs. Em-McCausland, consisting of from 2,500 to 3,000 | completed. Her Commander, Capt. Geerge F. "will yet have time to be represented upon referred to the election frauds in New York Durand, has been ordered before a Retiring

The Navy Department has directed that the Boston be placed out of commission on her McCausland, and a demand made upon the arrival at San Francisco. The addition of a mated that Senators Gorman and Aldrich were from the election laws in the city of New York, ernment funds as a ransom, a number of citi- has drawn heavily upon the small number of as brutal. To this Senator Gorman replied: zens being arrested and held as hostages for its enlisted men allowed the service, and great "I have been a member of this body for 12 and argued against the constitutionality of payment. No offer of money was made by the | difficulty has been found in securing a full federate forces. The burning of Chambersburg | crew will be sent to one of the new vessels, and | his agents to listen at the door of a committee

> Navy, who asked Secretary Herbert to revoke | needless for me to say more on that subject." his year's leave of absence and send him to sea. is anxious to secure command of the cruiser Cincinnati now constructing at the Brooklyn | to the calendar. Navy-yard. The Cincinnati will be ready for trial in about six months.

Instead of winning a speed premium of \$60,-000, as was first stated, the gunboat Castine has only earned a \$50,000 bonus for her builders. In computing the speed an error has been discovered by the Navy Department which reduces her the additional speed.

Commodore Ramsay, Chief of the Navigation Bureau, has, in his anoual report to the Secreing the enlisted force of the Navy. The total absence of a quorum. pounds, was raised in five sections, one at a number who applied for enlistment was 10,460 men and 2,061 boys, of which 1,777 men | through a quoram being present. were rejected physically and 1,004 boys; 4,192 men and 173 boys were also declined enlistment | up. times, when patriotic feeling was aroused to the among the men and 320 boys who left the service. The quota of enlisted men allowed by law

Secretary Lamont has bestowed upon Capt. E. A. Garlington, 7th Cav., the Army medal of honor for the gallantry displayed by that officer at the battle of Wounded Knee, S. D., tion with great ceremony on Dec. 2, 1863, by a | in December, 1890. With Lieut, H. L. Hawthorne, 2d Art., Capt. Garlington was recommended by Col. Forsyth for brevet for bravery the number of 11, and from a National battery | in the action with the Sioux. Both of these officers were wounded, and both displayed commemorative event, and ordered as a mark striking and unhesitating courage and gallantry. Lieut. Hawthorne has already had the medal conferred upon him.

ABOUT PEOPLE.

The young Delegate from Oklahoma, Dennis F. Flynn, attracted no little attention in the House the past week by his vigorous statements | agreed to. on the Government machinery employed in opening the Cherokee Strip. Mr. Flynn has seen something of the life of the "sooner" and boomer" himself in his career as a rustler. He has staked claims in half a dozen States, practicing law in Iowa, editing a frontier paper in Kansas, and doing the honors of the Guthrie Postoffice through the kindness of President Harrison. He is a wide-awake, smooth-faced, young Westerner, with a direct and forcible way of speaking which has succeeded in gaining the attention of the House whenever he had anything to say.

Prof. Gyanandra Nath Chakravarti, who delivered a free lecture for the Blavatsky Theosophical Society last Sunday night, is one of the very few high-caste Brahmins who have ever been in this country. The Brahmin caste is higher than that even of King of India, but their power is no longer as great as in the old days. Prof. Chakravarti, although by virtue of being away from India he has lost his caste. can regain it upon his return by certain rigorous purification services. Only once before, so far as is known, has a high Brahmin been in this country. That was several years ago, when Mohini Mohin Ohatterji sacrificed his caste in order to accompany William Q. Judge, the great theosophist, on a lecture tour. Prof. Allahabad College, Allahabad, India, and is a splendid English as well as Sanscrit scholar and speaks our language fluently. He will return to India in company with H. Dharmapala, the Buddhist, and Mrs. Annie Besant, who goes

to India on a lecture tour. During her stay in the city as the guest of Mrs. John G. Carlisle, Mrs. Crook, widow of Gen. George Crook, made her selection of a future residence in the northwest section of the city. The house is a new one, at present in course of construction, on Sixteenth street, near S street. Final arrangements for the purchase were completed before her departure, and Mrs. Crook's permanent settlement in Washington is simply a question of a short time.

NEW APPOINTEES.

Appointments were made last week as fo George W. Levi, of Virginia, to be Marshal of the United States for the Western District of Virginia.

Perry Bickford, of Wyoming, to be Surveyor-General of Wyoming. Erasmus D. Ralph, of South Dakota, to b Register of the Land Office at Rapid City, S. D. First Lieut. J. J. Hayden, 8th Inf., to be Captain.

Second Lieut, Edward N. Jones, jr., 8th Inf., to be First Lieutenant. Commodore George Brown to be Rear-Ad-Capt. Edward E. Potter to be Commodore.

Don't Tobacco Spit or Smoke Your Life Away." Name of little book just received-tells about Notobae, the wonderful, harmiess, economical cure for chewing-smoking-cigarette or snuff habit, You run no physical or financial risk, for Notobac is absolutely guaranteed to cure or money refunded. Your druggist's got it or will get it. Write for the book-mailed free, THE STERLING REMEDY Co., Box 2, Indiana Mineral Springs, Ind.

Agents wanted.

CONGRESS.

Abstract of the More Important "The effect was thrilling and grateful to every Proceedings of Both Houses.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 26.

In the Senate, a resolution was offered by Mr. Dubois (Idaho, R.), and went over until to-morrow, for the postponement of all legislation in the Senate relating to the Federal elections laws, the tariff, and finance. The reason Mr. Dubois gave was that the partially-unrepresented States of Washington, Montana, and Wyoming might have the votes, influence and protection guaranteed to every State by the

The repeal bill was taken up. Mr. Perkins made a speech against it, in which he declared himself a sincere believer in the use and coinage of both gold and silver.

Mr. Stewart continued his attack upon the President. He intimated that the President had used his patronage to influence members of Senate and House; but Mr. Stewart when challenged by Mr. Palmer to bring specific charges or name the parties referred to, refused

Mr. Voorhees stated that the friends of the President had not answered Mr. Stewart's allegations, because they did not think Mr. Cleveland needed any defense whatever.

The Senate, after a brief Executive session, adjourned at 6 p. m.

In the House, the attendance was unusually small, notwithstanding that to-day was expected to inaugurate a debate in which partisan bitterness would equal, if not exceed, any debate since that of 1876. The Federal elections repeal bill was taken

up. Mr. Tucker (Va., D.) addressed the House. He argued that the statutes which it was proposed to repeal were unconstitutional, and that Congress had no right to confer the power it had done upon supervisors of election.

Mr. Brosius (Pa., R.) spoke against the pro-posed repeal. He declared that the Constitution was not the creature of the States, but was created by the people; that the power and authority conferred upon the Government were not exercise its functions for the regulation of operative in all States over all the people; that money wisely or justly until it has obtained the Nation was clothed with ample power to the consent of some foreign powers. If that enforce the Constitution. The House at 4:40 adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 27. In the Senate, Mr. Dubois spoke on his resolution introduced at the beginning of yester- people day's session, and was replied to by Mr. Mitchell (Ore., R.), in a strong argument against it. Mr. Chandler (N. H., R.) argued its postpone enough then to vote for such a resolution.

Senator Chandler insinuated that improper motives actuated Senators Voorhees and Gorthe floor of the Senate before a on this question."

Senator Wolcott said that the majority is planning to have all-night sessions, and inti- to the beneficial effects which had resulted number of new vessels to the Navy recently | conspiring to this end, which he characterized years, but this is the first instance in all that | the laws which it was proposed to repeal. ship's company for any one vessel. The Boston's | time when I have ever known a Senator or room in order to tell the Senate the nature of Commander W. N. Folger, United States | private conferences between Senators. It is A discussion followed, participated in by several Senators. The Dubois resolution went

> Mr. Pasco (Fia., D.) spoke on the repeal bill. The Senate at 5:45 adjourned.

In the House, Representative Morse (Mass., R.) took the floor. Several days ago he made some remarks about Pension Commissioner Lochren, and stated that he would include in | bers of said commission, by what authority of her average speed from 161 knots to 151, mak- his remarks in the Record some newspaper ing her time about the same as that of her sister | clippings. These clippings had been withheld ship, the Machias. During her run she was from the Record by Speaker Crisp, because Mr. upon said commission. allowed to exceed air pressure limit, which gave | Morse had not formally obtained unanimous consent of the House for their insertion. To-day he made the request, but Mr. Fithian

tary, made some interesting statements regard- clined to permit business to proceed in the Finally, however, a resolution was passed

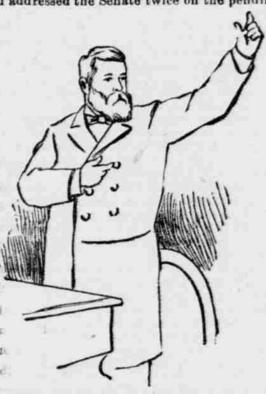
The Federal elections repeal bill was taken Representative Lawson (Ga., D.) and Daniels tion of President, Vice-President, and Repreis 7,500, and this is kept full the greater part | sentatives in Congress, spoke respectively for and against the bill. At 5:40 the House adjourned until noon to-

> THURSDAY, SEPT. 28. In the Senate, several petitions from various

parts of Pennsylvania, praying for the free coinage of silver, were presented by Mr. Cameron. The resolution offered yesterday by Mr. Teller, calling on the Treasury Department for information as to "when, in what amounts, and under what circumstances" interest on the Government bonds had been anticipated since

July 1, 1880, was laid before the Senate. Mr. Voorhees objected, but on satisfactory explanation being made the resolution was

The silver repeal bill was taken up, and Mr Peffer addressed the Senate. He said that he had addressed the Senate twice on the pending



SENATOR WHITE.

bill and amendments, and that he wished now to continue the discussion on some of the points brought out in those two addresses. The Senate went into Executive session, and at 5:42 adjourned.

In the House, Mr. McRae called up and there was passed a bill relating to the disqualification of Registers and Receivers of Land Offices. It disqualifies a Register or Receiver for determining any case in which he is interested, directly or indirectly. He shall report this disqualification to the Commissioner of the General Land Office, who shall designate some other Register to act.

The Federal election bill was then taken up and the House was addressed by Mr. John C. Black (Ill., D.). He would not discuss the constitutional question, even if it were true (which he denied) that there was a constitutional power in the Government to enact the system of laws which it was now sought to repeal. It was filled, none the less true that for three-quarters of a century after the adoption of the Federal Constitution there had been no trace of such laws. and there had been no instance of the exercise of such power by the Federal Government. These laws aroused distrust and enmity. The time had passed, if it ever had existed, when these laws were essential. By arraigning sectional feeling they stopped the progress of the age and thwarted the genius of the country. They should be repealed.

Mr. Johnson (Ind., R.) hesitated not in the outset to stigmatize the repeal measure as the climax of all that was atrocious and vicious in legislation. It repealed all that was near and likewise. Mr. Clark said that the Republican dear to the American beart.

Mr. Breckinridge (Ky., D.) made a constitutional argument against the Federal election laws. These laws could not fail to be offensive, If you have corns or tender feet, send for Bar no matter what party was in power. He low's Remedy. It is a certain cure.

wanted to prevent the General Government from interfering with the elections of the people. Congress had been assembled under unusual and perplexing circumstances. He said that the Democratic party had found an empty Treasury; it had found unwise tariff legislation; it had found unwise money legislation; it had found in the statutes laws which allowed Federal interference with elections. It was the duty of the Democratic party to act on these questions. The House, at 5 o'clock, adjourned.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 29. In the Senate, the silver-purchase repeal bill was taken up at 11:25. Mr. Harris, a member of the Finance Committee, made an argument against the bill. The passage of the pending bill meant that the American people should have no more legal-tender silver dollars, and that hereafter silver shall be used only as fractional currency. It meant practical demoneti-



MR. BURROWS, OF MICHIGAN.

zation of silver, monometalism, gold standard. Mr. Morgan (Ala., D.) addressed the Senate in opposition to the bill

We are told," said he, "that Congress canproposition is true, then we might just as well declare that we are not a Government, and that we have not the power under the Coustitution of the United States of taking care of the important and serious interests of the

The Senate, at 5:50, after a short Eexecutive session, adjourned until to-morrow at 11 a. m.

In the House, the Federal-elections repeal

Mr. Lacy (Iowa, R.) characterized the measure as an unseemly bill brought in at an unseemly time. He proceeded to criticise the election methods pursued in certain districts of South Carolina.

So far as the Republican party was concerned, taken | City, and said that Chicago was rapidly emulating the city of New York.

Mr. Gillett spoke against the bill, and referred and he paid his respects to Tammany Hall. Mr. Wheeler spoke in advocacy of the bill,

Mr. Blair opposed the measure. The House, at 4:35, adjourned.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 30.

In the Senate, Mr. Chandler called up his resolution relative to the Fairchild Customhouse Commission. The resolution directs the Secretary of the Treasury to inform the Senate whether a National Commission, composed of private citizens, is investigating the New York Customhouse and making reports and recommendations concerning the same; and, if so, to further inform the Senate who are the memlaw they have been appointed and paid, what is

The existence of the commission, said Mr. Chandler, raised an important question of constitutional law, and an important question of (Ill., D.) objected, whereupon Mr. Morse de- the administration of statutes, and the privileges and the prerogatives of the Senate were involved. The President, he declared, was becoming too ready to ignore the laws and act on his own ideas, as witness the appointment of Minister Blount, the Fairchild Commission, and the letters to the Hawaiian Provisional Government. His actions were more tike those N. Y., R.) members of the Committee on Elec- of an Emperor than a President whose authority is limited by a Constitution.

> After some changes the resolution was adopted. Mr. Dolph called up his resolution presented offices, 619 and 1351 Pa. ave., and at depot. yesterday, to the effect that "the Secretary of the Interior be directed to inform the Senate what regulations have been made, and what action has been taken, if any, since March 3, 1893, by the Department of the Interior concerning the payment of pensions to pensioners whose postoffice addresses are now or have lately been temporarily in foreign countries." Mr. Dolph cited the case of the widow of

Commodore Watson, U. S. N. This lady had been visiting abroad during the last six months. When she found her pension stopped, and re- | 5 turned to the United States to inquire about it, she was required to prove her citizenship and to show when and where the late Commodore Watson had been born.

Mr. Dolph said he had heard much of the regulations and rulings of the Pension Office concerning the payment of pensions, with the evident intention of limiting the number of pensioners and reducing the gross amount paid each year. He had not discussed the subject, because he had no direct information, but if Ar World's Fair 4.56 5.26 9.31 6.36 7.11 the case just presented was a fair sample of the way the Pension Office was doing, "I think it is high time," said Mr. Dolph, "that some investigation should be made by Congress; and I do not wonder that there is great dissatisfaction among the boys in blue, the men who fought to sustain the Union, and in their Posts and other organizations they have passed resolutions condemning the conduct of the Commissioner of Pensions in regard to pensions." Mr. Dolph then further discussed the case of Mrs. Watson, and ended by declaring that the treatment of this case showed either dense ignorance, great inattention, or deliberate design to thwart the will of Congress and to deprive this old lady, for whom Congress had provided in her old age, of the pittance allowed her. The resolution went to the calendar,

The silver-purchase bill was taken up, and Mr. Camden (W. Va.) spoke in favor of it. Mr. Peffer concluded his speech against the repeal bill. The Senate adjourned at 4:30.

In the House there was a meager attendance. The Federal elections repeal bill was taken up. Mr. Patterson (Tenn., D.) advocated the

Mr. McCall (Mass., R.) opposed the measure, while Mr. McNagny (Ind., D.) supported it. Mr. Warner (N. Y., D.) also advocated the re-The bill was then postponed for the day.

One or two minor reports were presented, and the House adjourned at 3:30.

MONDAY, OCT. 2. In the Senate, the resolution offered by Mr. Teller last Saturday calling for information as to the purchase of silver bullion in September. 1893, was laid before the Senate and agreed to. Mr. Kyle took the floor on the silver repeal bill, but yielded to Mr. Dubois, and a colloguy followed between him and Senator Washburn regarding the resolution to defer the voting on

Mr. Kyle addressed the Senate against the repeal, and was followed by Mr. McMillin in support of it. The House bill extending the work of the

the silver bill until the three vacant seats from

Montana, Wyoming, and Washington had been

11th census from Dec. 31, 1893, to June 30, 1894, and authorizing the Commissioner of Laber to perform the duties of Superintendent of Census, was taken up and passed. The Senate, after a brief Executive session, adjourned at 5:40.

In the House, the debate on the Federal elections repeal bill was resumed. Mr. Dinsparty was the enemy of free elections. The House, at 5:20, adjourned.

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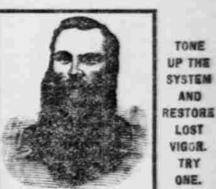
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Section U, Space 1.

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and 8:40 p. m. For Lexington and Staunton, + 10:40 a. m. For Winchester and way stations, † 5:30 p. m. For Luray, Natural Bridge, Roanoke, Knoxville Chattansoga, and Memphis, 11:10 p. m. dally; sleepin cars through to Memphis.

For Luray, 3:30 p. m. daily. For Baltimore, week days, 5:00, x5:40, 8:35, x7:15, (8:00, 45 minutes), x8:05, 8:30, x9:30, (10:00, 45 minutes) a.m., x12, 12:15, x2:20, x2:40, x3:15, 3:25, x4:15, x4:28, 4:31, x5:00, x5:30, 5:35, x6:20, 6:30, x7:30, x8:60, 8:05, x9:00, x11:30, and 11:35 p. m. Sundays, x5:40, (8:00, 45 min-utes), x8:05, 8:30, x9:30, (10:00, 45 minutes) a. m., x12:00 1:00, x2:20, x2:40, 3:25, x4:15, 4:31, x5:00, x6:20, 6:30, x7:30, x8:00, x9:00, 9:30, x11:30, 11:35, p. m.
For Annapolis, 7:15 and 9:15 a. m., 12:15 and 4:28 p. m.

undays, 8:20 a. m., 4:30 p. m. For Frederick, † 10:40, †11:35 a. m., }1:15, † 4:20 p. m. For Hagerstown, † 10:40 a. m. and † 5:30 p. m. For Boyd and way points, * 9:40 p. m. For Gaithersburg and way points, +6:25, +9:00 a.m., +12:45, +3:00, +4:33, *5:25, *7:05, *9:40, +11:30 p. m.
For Washington Junction and way points, 19:30 a.m., their compensation, and other matters bearing | \$1:15 p. m. Express trains stopping at principal sta For Bay Ridge, week days, 9:15 a. m. and 4:23 p. m. Sundays, 9:35 a. m., 1:30 and 3:15 p. m.

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